

1,250,000

DAILY AVERAGE FOR SIXTY DAYS. LARGEST EVER REACHED.
A MILLION AND A QUARTER A DAY.

1,250,000

THERE'S NEWS
IN
JOURNAL "WANTS."

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PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York Elsewhere,
and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.BANK WRECKER
MARSH GIVES UP.John Wanamaker's
Plea Brought the
Fugitive Home.The President of the Key-
stone Bank Returns to
Philadelphia.

WILL TRUTH COME OUT?

If It Does Ex-Postmaster Expects
It Will Confound
His Foes.

SPEEDY TRIAL FOR EX-BANKER.

There Will Be No Delay in Bringing
Him to the Bar—He Surrendered
to His Bondsman at the
Waldorf in New York.

"There is nothing that will please me so much as Mr. Gideon W. Marsh's return."

"If he will return and tell the truth I will use my utmost endeavors to securing all the leniency possible in his sentence."

"I have friends who will put in the hands of Quay and Penrose whatever money is needed to pay the expenses of Marsh's return."

JOHN WANAMAKER IN A SPEECH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 14.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—The truth about the looting of the Keystone National Bank is to be known at last. After wandering over the earth's surface for seven years haunted with fears, an outcast from all mankind, without home, land or friends, Gideon W. Marsh, the fugitive president of the Keystone Bank, has surrendered.

He gave himself up to William H. Wanamaker, who went on his bail bond to the sum of \$20,000. The meeting between the fugitive and his bondsman was arranged and carried out in New York. When Marsh, decided to surrender he was in Washington State. Coming to New York, where he arrived on Tuesday morning, he telegraphed to Mr. Wanamaker that he would meet him at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday night. Mr. Wanamaker, who was in Dorset, N. H., did not get the telegram until yesterday morning and telegraphed Marsh that he would meet him in New York. They met at midnight last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Marsh agreed to come to Philadelphia, tell what he knew and take his punishment. Accompanied by E. F. Pooley, a personal friend of Marsh, the fugitive and his bondsman arrived in Philadelphia at 9:35 o'clock this morning and went direct to Mr. William Wanamaker's store.

Sent to Prison.

He remained with Mr. Wanamaker and his counsel until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when he was surrendered to United States Commissioner Bell, who committed him to prison until tomorrow morning, when he will be given a hearing.

Just before he was taken to Morgantown Prison a Journal representative saw Marsh and asked:

"Did you put an appeal of John Wanamaker from the stage of the Academy of Music on October 14 have anything to do with your return?"

"I read Mr. Wanamaker's speech in the papers. I was in Washington State at the time, and having made up my mind to surrender, I decided that now was my opportunity time, since all kinds of reports had again been put in circulation regarding the Keystone Bank and myself."

"Have you been in communication with John Wanamaker since you went away?"

"No, I have not heard a word from him since I went away in March, 1891, nor have I sent him a word. I have never been in communication with United States Senator Penrose."

"Will you tell what you know regarding the affairs of the bank?"

"I may to the proper authorities."

"Where did you go to Philadelphia?"

"I went to Brazil. Eventually I reached Washington State and have been there for some time."

Politicians Are Uneasy.

The appearance of Marsh at this time has created a feeling of intense uneasiness, particularly among politicians. Speculation is rife as to what developments tomorrow's hearing will bring forth. The general impression is that John Wanamaker will now not only vindicate himself, but make it hot for others. In his speech at the Academy of Music he said:

"If Marsh will return and tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I will use my utmost endeavors in securing all the leniency possible in his sentence, and, after he has finished it, I will aid him in re-establishing himself and his family in life. I publish this to the world, hoping he will see it, wherever he is, and I add to it that I have friends who will put in the hands of Quay and Penrose whatever money is needed to pay the expenses of Marsh's return, as they seem to know where he is. Mr. Gideon W. Marsh, I appeal to you as one man to another, who must be met and faced in the day of final reckoning, to return immediately to Philadelphia. Even though the books and papers of the bank are conclusively enough in themselves as to the falsity of the accusation, it will be some satisfaction to me to have you open your lips upon all the facts to those who probably would not believe the truth even though one arise from the dead."

Greensburg, Pa., Nov. 3.—When the news of the return of Gideon W. Marsh reached John Wanamaker to-day, he said:

"Twice in public addresses I urged Mr. Marsh no longer to be a fugitive from justice, but to come back from his hiding place and give himself up to the law. The last time I so urged him was at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia as late as last Tuesday evening. I am much gratified by the news of his return, and hope that no delay will arise in getting at all the facts in Mr. Marsh's possession. If I can be of any use in expediting the matter I will return to Philadelphia at any moment. I regard the return of this troubled man to the scene of his misfortunes under the circumstances as a brave as well as a right thing."

76 OF EVERY 100 OF
THE SEVENTY-FIRST MEN
ARE FOR VAN WYCK.Regimental Poll Shows That Over
Three-fourths of the Men Are
for the Democratic Candidate.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT VOTE.

Total Number of Ballots Cast.....	408
Estimated Vote for Van Wyck.....	304
Estimated Vote for Roosevelt.....	104

The Journal is able to state that about seventy-six per cent of the votes cast by the Seventy-first Regiment at its election in the armory yesterday are in favor of Augustus Van Wyck. This estimate is a careful one, and is based on a private poll taken on Tuesday and Wednesday by the Journal, and also upon the opinions of a member of the Republican County Committee and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, both of whom are corporals in the organization.

The scenes attendant upon the election stand unique in the history of the Seventy-first Regiment. The men were as frisky and frankish as schoolboys. The Van Wyck men went wild with excitement over their candidate. They held impromptu meetings in Fourth avenue, and their own men addressed them. They marched through the adjacent streets, carrying pictures of the Democratic candidate for Governor and shouting for him enthusiastically. Whenever the name of Van Wyck was mentioned the soldiers cheered. Murray Hill, where the armory is situated, never witnessed such scenes before. The residents of that district crowded about the armory and listened with rapt attention to the speeches of the men in blue. The few Roosevelt men here kept as quiet as Pharaoh. They discovered early in the morning that it was imprudent to be seen by their Democratic colleagues wearing a Roosevelt button. By noon hardly a Roosevelt badge was visible.

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263 for Van Wyck; 87 for Roosevelt.

Hundreds of civilians lingered around the armory from 10 o'clock, when the polls opened, until 3 o'clock, when they closed. As early as 11 o'clock the Republican ballot paster man deserted his booth. He left several boxes of cigars behind.

The private poll was made by a half dozen members of the regiment. They visited 250 Seventy-first men. The result was as follows:

Van Wyck.....	263
Roosevelt.....	87

The Seventy-first vote for county and State officers was held under the Soldiers' Ballot law. The ballot took place in the various company rooms on the third floor. Four inspectors—two Democratic and two Republican—were elected by each company. As soon as the polls closed the ballots were counted, and with the poll book, were sent to the secretary of New York State. He will also count them, after which he will forward them to the County Clerk. The latter will distribute them throughout the various districts to which they belong.

In all 408 men voted. It is computed that of this number 304 ballots are for Van Wyck and the balance for Roosevelt. The election was supervised by Adjutants Frederick Fisher and Harris B. Weyman. Adjutant Fisher is a Republican, and Adjutant Weyman is a Democrat. They said that the small vote was due to the fact that about 150 members of the regiment were under the legal voting age, that many are too ill to be out, and that a number are registered and will vote at the regular election on Tuesday.

Soldiers on the Stump.

Privates Goss, Carr and Pettis, of Company K, started a Van Wyck meeting in Fourth avenue. In fifteen minutes there were two hundred soldiers and five hundred civilians there. The meeting was an impromptu affair, and so, of course, were the speeches. Dr. Leon Ties, of Company C, presided. He dwelt upon the slur which Roosevelt had cast upon the National Guardsmen in declaring that one Rough Rider was as good as ten members of the State militia. Dr. Ties was cheered again and again. When he had concluded, some one called for three cheers for Roosevelt.

A volley of hisses was the only response. Several pictures of Roosevelt, which were on the Republican booth, were taken down by the Seventy-first boys, torn to pieces and trampled on. A member of Company B, who was wearing a Roosevelt button, was pounced upon by a half dozen members of Company F. He was stripped of his button and was made to walk on his hands for half a block. A civilian mounted a soap box and said to a group of soldiers: "Boys, vote for the man who was with you at San Juan." That man had to skip out to avoid unpleasant consequences.

Corporal H. A. McGuire, of Company C, is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He remained at the armory all day. Asked his opinion last night of how the voting had gone, he said:

"About 75 per cent of the ballots were for Van Wyck."

Corporal J. F. Jenkins is a member of the Republican County Committee of Westchester. "I prefer not to be quoted," he said in answer to a question. "Have 75 per cent of the men voted for Van Wyck?"

Corporal Jenkins was asked:

"Possibly," was the reply.

Deputy City Clerk Nicholas J. Hayes, of the Tammany Executive Committee, called

BRITISH EMPIRE
THRILLS FOR WAR.Lord of the Admiralty Says
He Cannot Leave His Post
for a Moment.

COLONIES' NAVAL THREAT

Far Ends of the Great Domain
Respond Actively to the
Call, "Make Ready."

HURRY IN CANADA AND IN CHINA.

War Ships Clear for Action and Pro-
vision for Long Voyages.
Hong Kong Mounts
Heavy Siege Guns.

Sheffield, England, Nov. 3.—At the annual feast of the Master Cutlers here this evening it was expected that the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, would be present as the pri-

DEMOCRACY DENOUNCES IN
FORCEFUL SPEECHES THE
MISRULE OF REPUBLICANS.

SCENE OUTSIDE TAMMANY HALL LAST NIGHT AS THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION PASSED

WAR LEAVES UNCLE SAM
WEALTHIER THAN BEFORE.

WAR CAME HIGH, YET UNCLE SAM IS RICHER.

Total Cost of War with Spain, \$164,932,228	
Present Gold Reserve (Oct. 31, 1898).....	240,677,463
Highest Previous Gold Balance (April 3, 1888).....	219,059,232

Washington, Nov. 3.—In hard cash, the war with Spain cost the United States \$164,932,228. This is the most interesting fact disclosed in the annual report of Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts, which has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

In estimating the monetary cost of the war to the country at large it would be necessary to add to this sum the amounts expended by various individual States in contributing to their own and the national defense. The State of New York, for example, spent \$800,000 in this way.

Up to June 30, the close of the fiscal year, the real drain on the War and Navy departments had only begun. At that time the increase of expenditures from this cause amounted to \$48,041,732 for the former and \$24,282,408 for the latter. During the four succeeding months the War Department has spent \$107,520,368 and the Navy Department \$27,455,577. These sums exceeded the departmental expenses during the same period last year by \$81,613,131 and \$16,014,926 respectively. The sum of \$164,932,228, mentioned above as the cost of the war, represents the unusual expenditure of the two departments named.

Strange to say, Mr. Roberts reports the Treasury stronger at the close than it had been at the opening of the fiscal year. The insignificant shrinkage in the amount of the assets having been more than compensated for in the improvement which took place in their character. Against a net loss of \$7,500,000 in the total holdings available for the fiscal operations of the Government, there was a gain of upward of \$26,000,000 in free gold coupled with an increase of nearly \$22,000,000 in also largely secured deposits with banks.

Gleeful Voters Throng
to the Tammany
Hall Meeting.Applaud Democratic Doc-
trine and Welcome the
Candidates.

MANY AT THE OVERFLOWS.

Men of Note in the Councils of
the Party Talk to the
Multitude.

SCHRAUB RAKES ADVERSARIES.

Result of Domination by the Repub-
licans Explained in Master Fas-
hion—Significant Trans-
pencies.

A pronounced expression of the repugnance of the people to a continuance of Republican rule at Albany resulted in a final grand rally and ratification of the Democratic hosts last night in and around Tammany Hall. Not less than 50,000 persons participated at one time or another, and no political demonstration of this campaign approached it in earnestness.

In Tammany Hall orators told of things voters wanted to hear about; the calm and thorough exposure of Republican methods given expression to by Thomas F. Conway, candidate for Attorney-General, struck home, every word of it; the ringing invective of the brilliant Frederick Schraub, mentioned in the initials of the "aters the facts and figures the more sedate Conway had collected; the expose by Dr. O'Sullivan, who is not an organization Democrat, of the true lawlessness of the attack upon David Leventritt by the Bar Association, was received first with amusement, then with indignation, and finally the air of joyousness presaging victory, and, belated by the music and the fireworks, gave the celebration the right Tammany tone—the tone that rings until election.

No point at issue was left uncovered—no voter left the hall or the vicinity of the stands who was not posted on the true lawlessness of affairs concerning the canal frauds, the judiciary, the demoralization of the National Guard, the Force bill, in fact everything necessary to intelligent comprehension of the principles at stake.

As usual the hall was filled almost as soon as the doors were opened. At that time the great parade was forming down on the side streets running off the Bowery and from various parts of the city organizations were marching to the rendezvous. Fourteenth street was crowded from curb to curb from Third avenue to Union square.

Cheers for Mr. Croker.

Chairman Brennan, of the Ratification Committee, opened the meeting by introducing the presiding officer, President Augustus W. Peters, of the borough of Manhattan. Mr. Peters spoke briefly, and then introduced Mr. Thomas F. Conway, who went comprehensively into a discussion of all the State issues. Toward the close of Mr. Conway's speech Mr. Croker entered the hall and was cheered until he seemed almost uncomfortable. At the conclusion of Mr. Conway's speech the crowd howled for a talk from Mr. Croker, but he would not be lured into oratory.

Frederick Schraub, chairman of the Syracuse Convention said that he came from a part of the State where Democrats are so scarce as to make it impossible to get a vote for the Land of the Midnight Sun, but he promised that his people would be heard from on election day.

"I love Tammany Hall for its Democracy," said Mr. Schraub, and the crowd yelled mightily.

Mr. Schraub finished just as the parade came by, leaving Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse, and Mr. Belmont to talk against the music of Croker's speech as they left in such excellent fashion that the audience remained faithful to him, and cheered every good point he uttered.

Mr. Croker and John F. Carroll reviewed the parade from the stand at the east side of the entrance. William Sulzer was speaking when the parade swung into view and Mr. Croker and Mr. Carroll arrived. The eloquent young Congressman held his audience until the strains of the first band, which seemingly consisted of about 200 pieces, tore his eloquence to shreds.

There were three pandemoniums galore in the procession, every one of them so cleverly expressive as to invoke applause of the most riotous character. A striking one read:

TEDDY'S IN THE SOUP.

The effect was heightened considerably by a big Indian who stood over the soup, so to speak, with a tomahawk elevated, while on a dish back of him were seen the likeness of Liberty, supported by Poca-